FELINE SANITATION AND DISEASE MANAGEMENT

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FELINE UPPER RESPIRATORY DISEASE COMPLEX

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- -incubates 2-5 days
- -clinical signs are fever, anorexia, diarrhea, sneezing, coughing, ocular and nasal discharge, open mouth breathing
- -lasts 1-2 weeks

Feline Upper Respiratory Disease

- Cats are going to get sick with respiratory disease the longer that they are in your care
- There is a 5% increase for risk of URI for each day spent in the shelter---90% are ill by Day 20
- What is the most common cause of feline respiratory disease?
 - MORE CATS IN THE SHELTER THAN IT CAN HOLD!!!
- A 10 lb cat can sneeze up to 3 feet
- Is the leading cause of euthanasia among shelter cats
- Expensive to treat
- Can give the shelter a bad reputation of adopting out sick cats
- 30-60 % of cats received by the shelter are already carriers of disease

Feline Upper Respiratory Disease Complex

- Herpesvirus-
 - Infection can occur in utero
 - Can cause abortion
 - Infection of neonates
 - Hides in trigeminal nerve (brain)
 - Infected for life
 - Reactivated with stress

What Qualifies As Stress to a Cat?

- Being put in a shelter
- Being transported
- Being overly handled
- Being adopted
- Being around other cats
- Surgery
- Parturition
- Pregnancy

Feline Upper Respiratory Disease Complex

- Virus
 - Herpes virus
 - Calicivirus-lives in environment 18 days

- Bacteria
 - Chlamydophila
 - Bordetella-can be spread from cat to dog/dog to cat
 - Staph
- Mycoplasma-poop

Feline Panleukopenia

- AKA feline distemper or feline parvovirus
- Parvovirus in kittens
- Causes sudden death- appear fine one minute, gone the next
- Vomiting, diarrhea, painful abdomen
- Abortion or infertility
- Kittens born to infected queens can have neurological signs

Rabies

- Free Roaming cats
- Indoor cat exposed to bats
- Unexplained injury

How Can We Prevent Disease Spreading?

- Practice good shelter sanitation
- Wash hands properly in between animals
- Handle healthy animals first, then progress to sick
- Have effective barriers in between yourself and the cat when handling
- Gloves? Full arm protection?
- Is it wise to leave them where they are?

How to Prevent Disease in Cats

- Wash your hands after each cat
- Keep their stress level to a minimum
 - Do not handle them unless you need to
 - Give them a place to hide
 - Keep loud noises to a minimum

Sanitation

- Removal of organic matter (cleaning)
- Application of a chemical product to inactivate pathogens (disinfection)
- Drying of the surface afterwards
- Proper rinsing and drying must be done to prevent inhalation of chemicals or chemical burns

What Needs to be Cleaned?

- Germs are spread by hands on doorknobs, clothing, carriers, exam tables, instruments, and transport vehicles
- These areas can have more germs than the cages or kennels themselves
- In one study, the "get acquainted" room and AC vehicles had more pathogens than the newly cleaned caged areas

Ringworm

 Studies have found that only bleach at 1:10 ratio applied twice at an interval of 24 hours was reliably effective

Hand Sanitation

- Three methods: gloves, washing with soap and water, hand sanitizers
- Use gloves during outbreak or when handling sick animals
- Always wash hands after removing gloves
- Use hand sanitizers that contain 60-80% ethanol or isopropyl alcohol

Clothing and Disease Transmission

- Animal fur contains viruses, bacteria, and fungus (i.e. ringworm)
- Some pathogens such as calicivirus and ringworm cluster around hair follicles
- Staff should change clothing or wear protective garments when treating sick animals
- Use long sleeve disposable gloves

Order of Cleaning

- Juvenile animals in adoption areas
- Adults in adoption areas
- Juvenile animals in stray holding areas
- Adults in stray holding areas
- Sick Juvenile animals
- Sick adults
- To take the quiz go to:
 http://www.aspcapro.org/resource/shelter-health-animal-care-disease-management/test-your-sanitation-smarts